May 8, 1923. 1,454,293

M. LIPTAK

BRICK TRIM FOR WALLS

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Fig. 2

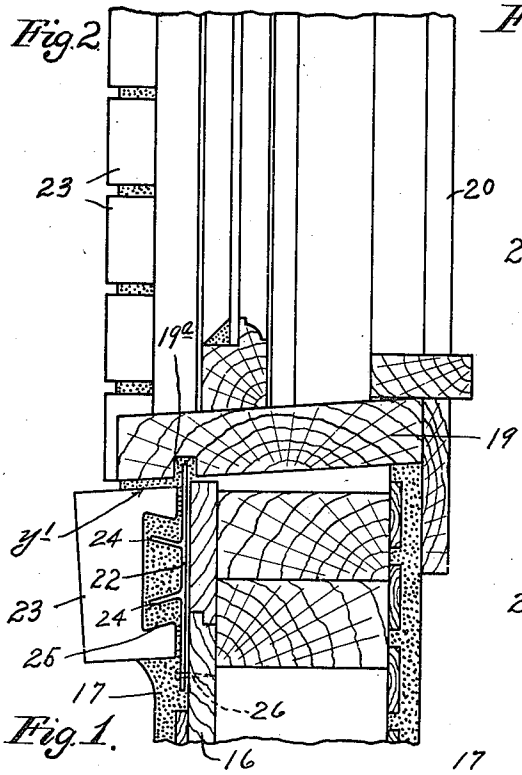
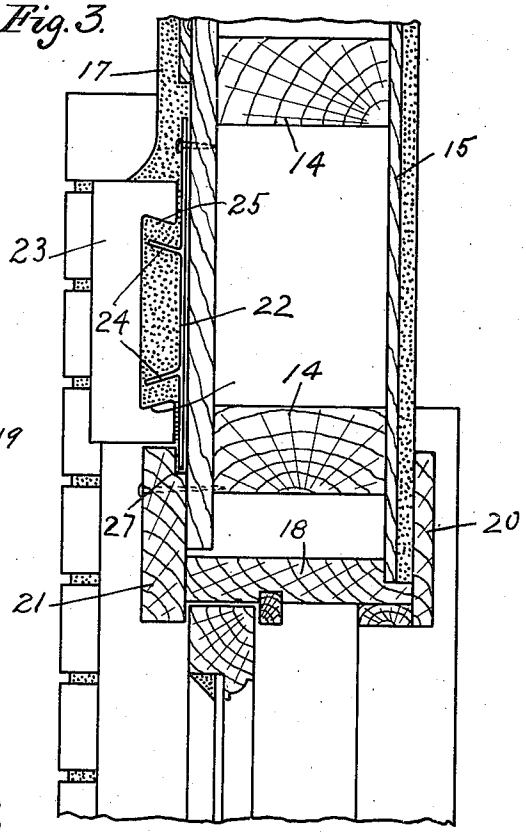


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.



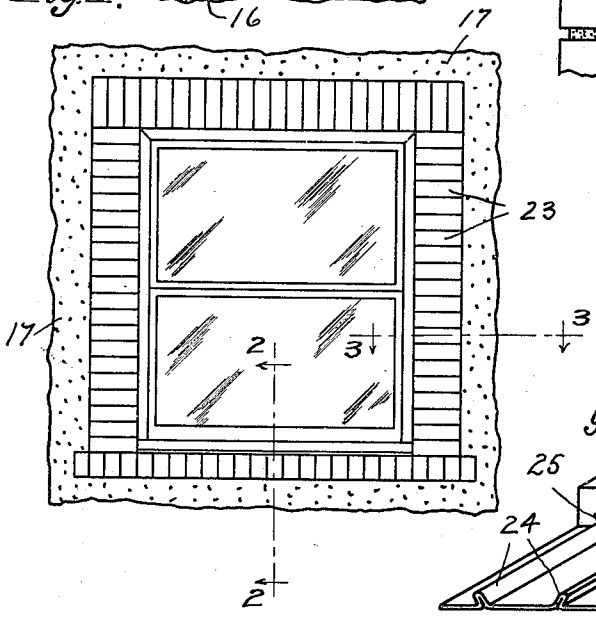
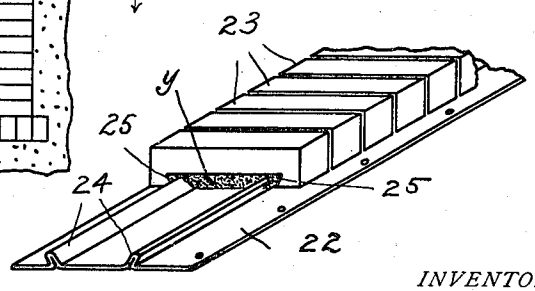


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 6.

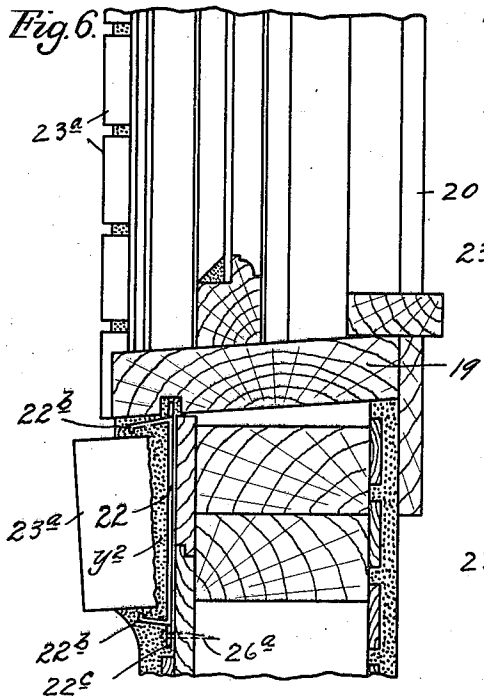


Fig. 7.

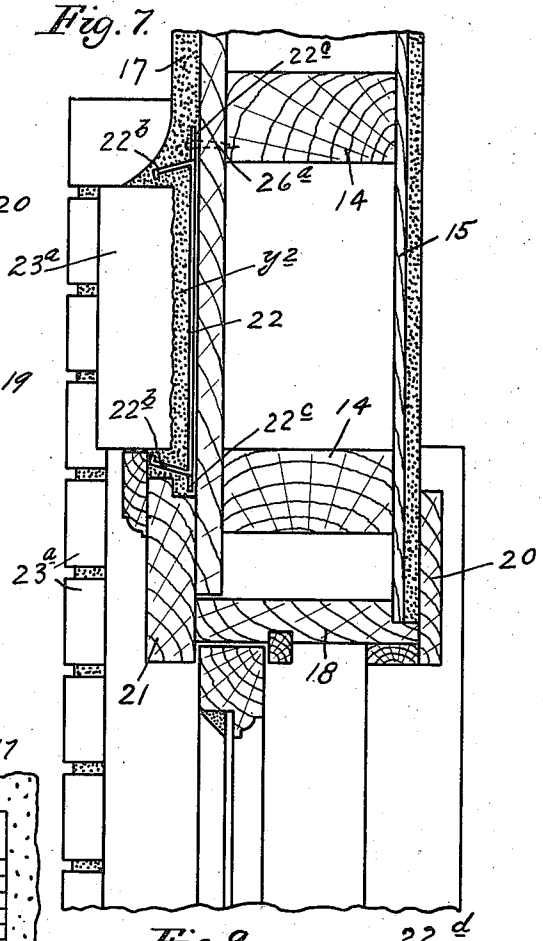


Fig 5

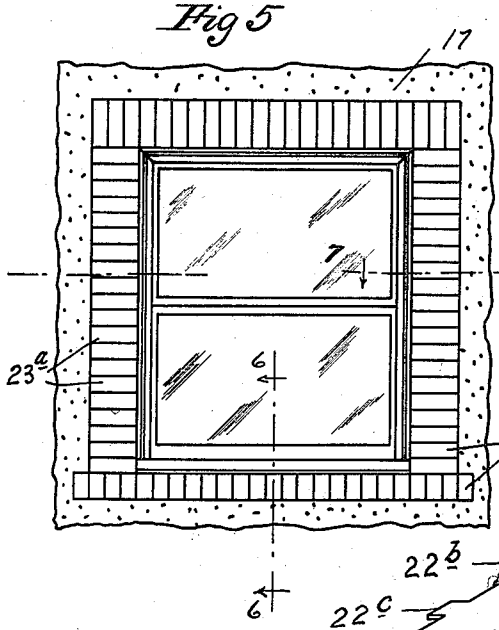


Fig. 9

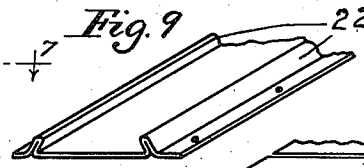
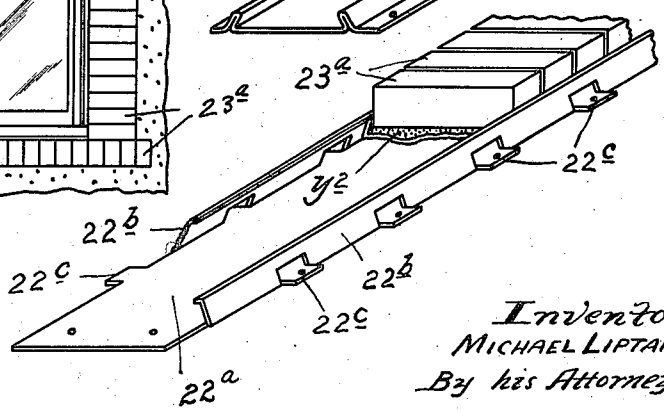


Fig. 8.



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Fig. 10.

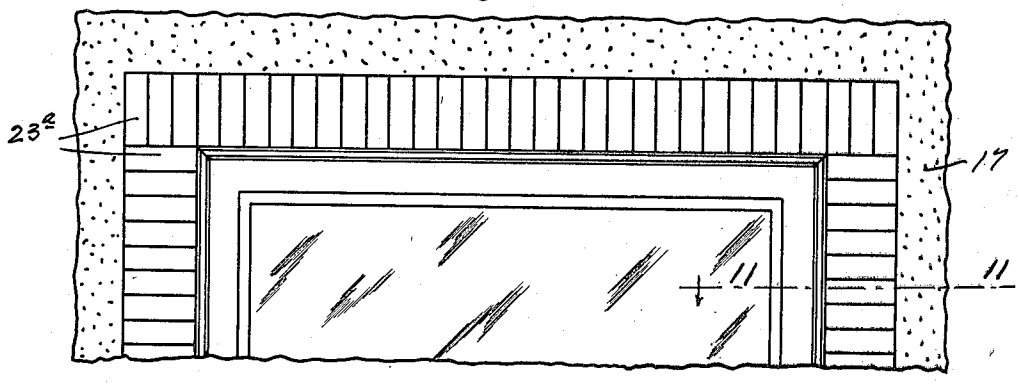


Fig. 11.

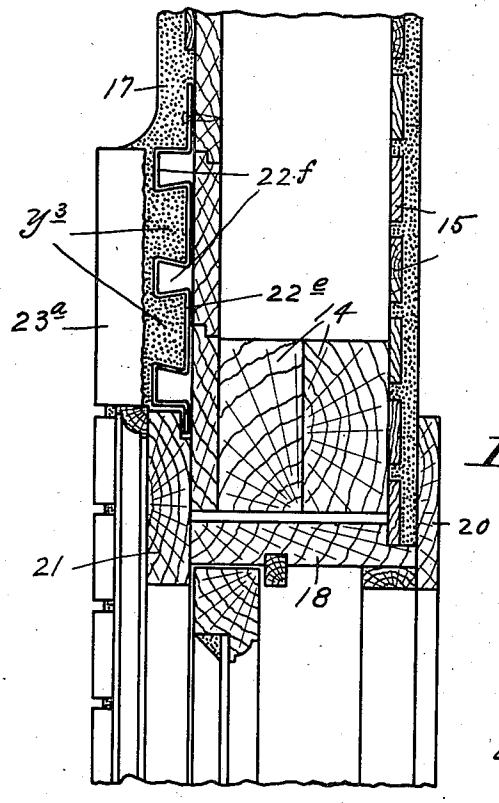


Fig. 12.

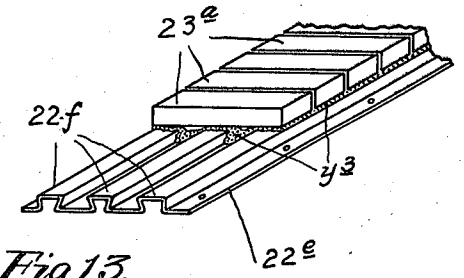
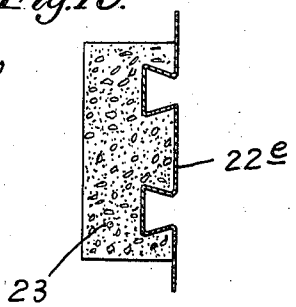


Fig. 13.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL LIPTAK, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

BRICK TRIM FOR WALLS.

Application filed May 11, 1921. Serial No. 468,692.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL LIPTAK, am a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brick Trim for Walls; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to the erection of dwellings and other buildings and is directed to the provision of improved means whereby brick or other masonry trimming strips or the like may be securely, quickly and cheaply applied around window openings, door openings, at the corners and elsewhere. Generally stated, the invention consists of the novel construction and combinations of parts hereinafter described and defined in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate the invention, like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 shows a fragment of the wall and a window having an exterior trim applied in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary vertical section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary horizontal section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a perspective showing a portion of one of the brick-faced metallic trimming strips or plates;

Fig. 5 is a view corresponding to Fig. 1, but illustrating a slightly modified construction;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged fragmentary section taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is an enlarged fragmentary section taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 8 is a perspective showing a portion of one of the brick-faced trimming strips used in Figs. 5, 6 and 7, some of the bricks being removed or not yet applied and some parts being broken away;

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary perspective showing a slightly modified form of the metallic back strip or trimming strip shown in Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary view showing a portion of a wall and a portion of a window opening and illustrating a still further modified form of the masonry-faced trimming strip;

Fig. 11 is a horizontal section on the line 11—11 of Fig. 10, showing the parts on an enlarged scale;

Fig. 12 is a fragmentary perspective illustrating the construction of the masonry-faced trimming strip used in the construction illustrated in Figs. 10 and 11; and

Fig. 13 is a detail in section showing the metallic back plate faced with a concrete block molded directly thereon.

As stated, the wall illustrated is a wooden structure. Of the parts of this wall, the numeral 14 indicates the studding, the numeral 15 the inside lath and plaster, the numeral 16 the outside sheathing, and the numeral 17 the outside lath and stucco.

The window frame is of usual construction set into the wall in the customary way and comprising the following usual elements, towit: the frame proper 18, the window sill 19, the inside casing 20 and outside casing 21. Referring now to the construction illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, the numeral 22 indicates a rolled or pressed sheet metal back plate, to which bricks 23 are secured and which plate and bricks constitute one form of the so-called masonry-faced facing strip. In this form, the plate 22 has longitudinal folds 24 that form reversely oblique dove-tailed ribs; and the bricks 23 are formed with dove-tailed grooves 25 that adapt them to slide onto or around the ribs 24. Mortar or cement *y* is filled into the space between the ribs 24 and grooves 25 and solidly connect the bricks to the plate with positive interlocking engagement as well as by cement adhesion. Both edges of the plate 22 project beyond the brick facing 23 for an important reason about to be noted. Fig. 4 shows the construction of the facing strips that are to form the sides and top of the window trim, but the brick sill or lower horizontal portion of the window trim is of very similar construction, as best shown in Fig. 2.

This above described form of the window trim requires specially constructed bricks, but other forms, described later on, make feasible the use of ordinary bricks.

In applying the brick-faced trimming strip under the outer edge of the wooden sill 19, the upper edge of the metallic back plate 22 is extended up into the customary groove

19[a] of said sill 19 and nails 26 are driven through the lower edge of the plate 22 and into the sheathing 16. This positively interlocks said trimming strip in working position, but cement or mortar y^1 is filled into the groove 19[a] and into the space between the sill 19 and the underlying bricks, as best shown in Fig. 2, thereby forming a solid connection and an air-tight joint. When thereafter the stucco 17 is applied, it will be brought up against the bricks and solidly connected therewith, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

In applying the vertical or side trimming strips to the window opening, the inner edges of the plates 22 are forced into rabbets or grooves 27 in the outer edges of the window casings 21, and nails 28 are driven through the outer portions of the plates 22, as best shown in Fig. 3, thereby securely locking the brick-faced metal strips or plates in working position.

The top facing strip is applied in the same manner as the side strips and when the stucco 17 is then applied, it will be brought up solidly against the facing bricks, thereby forming tight joints therewith and more firmly securing the facing strips in position.

The bricks may be applied to the metallic strips or plates either at a distant factory or at the place where they are to be erected, but a great deal of time and cost of construction will be saved by applying the bricks to the metallic plates or strips before either are applied to the wall, thereby making one quick job of applying the complete facing strips in working position. Also, the bricks may be applied to the metal plates or strips much more rapidly while said plates or strips lie horizontal; but this feature, as stated, is especially the subject matter of my companion application above identified.

The construction illustrated in Figs. 6, 7 and 8 differs from that above described in that ordinary commercial brick 23[a] may be employed. In this construction, the metal back plates or strips 22[a] are formed with inturned edge flanges 22[b] and outturned lips 22[c]. The bricks 23[a] are placed in the channel of this metal strip and are securely anchored therein by a bed of mortar or cement y^2 that securely adheres to the bricks and is positively interlocked to the flanges 22[b]. The lips 22[c], at one edge, are adapted for interlocking engagement with the window sill and outside casings substantially as described in connection with the construction illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the lips 22[c], at the other edge, are perforated so that nails 26[a] may be driven therethrough into the sheathing.

The metal plate or strip shown in Fig. 9 is like that illustrated in Fig. 8, except that its flanges 22[d], for forming the channel, are in the form of folds and the edges of the plate are extended very much as illustrated in Fig. 4.

In the construction illustrated in Figs. 10, 11 and 12, ordinary commercial bricks 23[a] are employed and these are secured by cement or mortar y^3 to a metallic back plate or strip 22[e] that is formed with dove-tailed longitudinal corrugations 22[f], with which the cement or mortar positively interlocks. These complete facing strips are preferably applied in the same manner as those previously described.

Fig. 13 shows the same form of metallic back plate or strip 22[e] that is shown in Fig. 12, but here the masonry facing is formed by a concrete block or blocks 23[b] directly cast or molded thereon.

What I claim is:

1. The combination with a wooden wall having a wooden framed window opening, of masonry-faced metallic trimming strips applied around the outer portion of said framework and interlocked therewith and secured to said wall, said wall having a stucco outer covering imbedding portions of the metallic facing strips and united with the masonry facing thereof.

2. A wall having a wooden window frame, the sill thereof having a groove in its lower outer portion, and masonry-faced metallic facing strips, the lower metallic facing strip being extended into the groove of said sill and the upright metallic facing strips being extended under the outer casings of the window frame and said metal strips being nailed to the wall, said wall having an outer stucco covering imbedding portions of said metallic facing strips and united with the masonry facings thereof.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

MICHAEL LIPTAK.